

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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NESDAY, AND FRIDAY.
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
liberal as in any of the newspapers published in
the west.
All letters upon business should be post-
paid to insure attention.

ADDRESS
Adopted by the American Party,
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,
June, 1857.

Called by the passing away of another year to
meet the members of the American party in Na-
tional Council, the occasion demands a reaffirma-
tion of our opinions. We are ready to-day as
yesterday to give a reason for the faith that is
in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand
fast by our views of devotion to our whole coun-
try. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheart-
ened by opposition—neither discouraged by the
past, nor without hope for the future—we meet
together both to counsel one with another, and to
show to the people of the United States by our
presence and our numbers here in open conven-
tion that as a party we are hopeful and deter-
mined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dom-
inant party at the South, by appeals made to sec-
tions of country and the passions of the day, are
temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph
is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a
victory secured by passion give evidence of a
true attachment to principle. A true soldier will
never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause
because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters
who sustained the American candidates for the
two first offices in the gift of the people in No-
vember last may enjoy the consciousness of an
honorable well meant and well done. They
neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in
the discharge of a great public duty, and had the
thousands of men who agreed with them in
opinion as to the justice of their principles and
the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same
convictions of public duty, the result would have
been far different. At the North, tens of thou-
sands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that
there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens
of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea
that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore. The
South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore
would secure the election of the candidate of the
miscellaneous Republican party. It was a cruel
and uncalculated sacrifice of principle upon the
altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of
principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as
sometimes the case, in the consideration of sub-
jects of great public moment, would result in
common disaster. When patriotism becomes the
rule of action and a true love of country points
out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the
yielding up of that which is right for that which
is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything
in the past calculated to wound the feelings of
those who were tempted in a moment of despon-
dency or thoughtlessness to forget their obliga-
tions to their country or their associates in prin-
ciple.
Thousands who left our ranks in November,
drawn away by the temporary expedients and
passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of
the American party. They have been taught in
the bitter school of experience that the way of
peace must be made to the right and broken to
the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure,
and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the
want of which is one of the great evils of the
times—and to accomplish which ought to unite
the good men of all parties—there has been either
a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a
bold participation in that wrong. So in
promises made at the North to secure a pure
franchise through the agency of a registry law
where all could see and know who, under the
constitution and by the laws, were entitled to
vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have
either of the two great organizations opposed the
American party endeavored to secure those
wholesome reforms which are essential either to
an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of
franchise. Even where an attempt has been
made, as in New York to secure a practical re-
form under the naturalization laws, so that while
the change would not extend the five years' re-
sidence previous to naturalization provided by the
laws of the United States, it would, neverthe-
less, secure a small portion of this limited reser-
vation before the alien was allowed to vote, the at-
tempt has failed, by the combined opposition of
both the Democratic and Republican parties, who
not unfrequently work together at the North to
destroy the American organization. And while
there has been a neglect to maintain a pure fran-
chise for white voters, and an open and earnest
opposition to all reforms, proposing simply re-
medial measures for admitted great evils, there
has also been enacted in New York a suc-
cessful measure looking to the securing of a pure
franchise as would secure a general sys-
tem of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus,
in one part of the Union a State Constitution is
opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage,
while in another part of the Union the alien has
been conferred upon him privileges wholly un-
known to the native-born citizen. To day a foreign
pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished
from the nest at the North, if Europe is made in
all things, and regardless of his residence in the
country, an equal with the citizen whose service has
been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of
his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another sec-
tion of the country become revolutionary in their
plans of opposition to the Federal Government,
and exhaust their patriotism and labor in meas-
ures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation
in both our Federal and State governments.—
Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor
mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the
black race and, whether well meant or ill meant,
result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness
in different States and among different classes of
people which the true men of the country cannot
fail to deplore.
Higher aims and nobler objects animate the
American party. We know of no political differ-
ences between the rights of the North and the
rights of the South. All are subordinate to the
constitution of our common country. The union
of the States, the rights of the States, the priv-
ileges of the people in the States, and under the
Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good.—
When differences of opinion come, as come they
will, they must be settled, not by crimination and
hate, but by reference to that great principle of com-
mon right and common protection—the CON-
STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall
unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to
what is granted and what is denied by the
constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the
authorized courts of the nation, can alone
make up and decide the final issue. The constitu-
tion and the law must, therefore, at all times and
in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech
and of the press, the right of the people peace-
ably to assemble and petition the government for
a redress of grievances, are among these spec-
ified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be
abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is
restrained by the laws of the land. Explicitly ex-
pressed are the rights of the States over their own
territories, and interference with them becomes
both a public abuse of power and an act of per-
sonal impertinence. If all men in all sections of
the country, could realize where their powers
commence, and where they cease—if they could
understand that they are no more responsible for
other men's sins than they are secure in their own
self assumed virtues, all would be comparatively
well.

There are many and vital questions upon which
the American party can agree, and to these all
other subjects should be subordinate. They are,
in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our
National Platform. We hold, for example, as
cardinal maxims of public justice and private
duty, to the following rule of faith and action:
1st. The Federal Union must be maintain-
ed.

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be
respected.
3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be
enforced.
4th. The union of Church and State must be
prevented.
5th. The rights of conscience must be guaran-
teed.

6th. American interests must be promoted.
7th. An American nationality must be cher-
ished.
8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.
9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be ex-
cluded.
10th. The naturalization laws must be amend-
ed.

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suff-
rage must be repudiated.
12th. Americans must rule America.
There is nothing here not taught in the Constitu-
tion of the United States, and nothing here re-
pugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument
of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitu-
tion which requires the President of the United
States to be a native-born citizen—which requires
the Vice President to possess the same qualifica-
tions with the President—which, in the foreign
born imposes a nine years' residence, after natu-
ralization, as a qualification of a candidate for
the United States Senate, and a residence of
seven years, after naturalization, as a qualifica-
tion for a Representative in Congress—which for-
bids the sale of public lands, and the maintenance
of an established religion, are all part and parcel
of our faith and practice. So far from departing
from any provision of the Constitution, we seek
to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire
and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is,
above and beyond all other records of political
creeds, the platform of the American party.

We do not want our eyes to other issues
which have been forced upon the Democracy in
party, which is not only not what it was in times
past, but which seems to have outlived its con-
sistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has
different faces for different parts of the country,
and different phases to illustrate its many creeds.
It has involved the government in great difficulty,
no man feels secure in the future while this
party is in power. Under Democratic Adminis-
trations there has been an open violation of law
in the Territory of Utah. A social system which
would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly
repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest
dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon
the political body, and every day growing from
worse to worse, exists and has existed for four
years past in the case of our own government.
We condemn this outrage upon morals
and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance
abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natu-
ral ills incident to that system of administration
which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, pau-
pers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace
the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of
treason, the cases of arson, the multitudinous
murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly in-
tercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those
who, serpent-like, have crept into the bosom of
the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of
less magnitude also attract our attention. The
public domain, secured by a common treasure and
common sacrifice of blood and labor, the com-
mon property of the nation is distributed without
regard to the general ownership, and with a lav-
ishness of appropriation which shows an utter in-
difference to the just claims and true wants of the
American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the gov-
ernment to its ancient landmarks but the Amer-
ican party? Who else is there so sure of the
union of the States with that free expression
of opinion which belongs to every Common-
wealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the
Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over
the land to organize and act. Let them seek to
give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity
to our glorious Union by making the love of
country and of the whole country a passion and a
principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the
patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of
Southern men of the stamp and character of him
who led the great armies of the Revolution, and
of those who were distinguished under the con-
federation and in the convention which framed the
constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and
character of the son of Massachusetts who nomi-
nated George Washington of Virginia to be Gen-
eral-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and
like him received the sword of the leading British
General on Southern soil at the instance of the
forever-loved, Heaven protected Father of our
common country.

Living then in these great examples of the
past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in
the spirit of the great and good men who led
the way to victory, and to independence, we, too,
are hopeful and hearty of the great fu-
ture.
We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-op-
eration of all men, all over the land, who are with
us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of
all men too, who wish to reform those gross
abuses in the State and nation which have result-
ed in so much personal wrong, and left a stain
like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic.
Americans and friends of Americans, North and
South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be for-
ever fallen."

ERASTUS BROOKS, of New York.
ANTHONY KENNEDY, of Maryland.
R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana.
VESPASIAN ELLER, of Washington, D. C.
W. M. F. SWITZLER, of Missouri.
J. J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky.
W. H. HOFFMAN, of Maryland.
W. S. WOOD, of Michigan.
W. H. SUTTON, of Arkansas.
AUSTIN BALDWIN, of Connecticut.
GILES M. HILLIER, of Mississippi.
J. SCOTT HARRISON, of Ohio.
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To the Citizens of Frankfort and Sur-
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I AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by
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All kinds of Zinc, White and Enamelled Finish Paint-
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Roof painting done in the most durable manner. Mixed
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All kinds of Gilt, Fancy and Plain Signs; also, Signs
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kinds of staining and imitations of all kinds of Mar-
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best style.

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June 24, 1857—ly.

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Hon. JOHN G. ROGERS, Glasgow, Ky.
Hon. JOHN L. HARRIS, Louisville, Ky.
Hon. L. W. POWELL, Henderson, Ky.
June 24, 1857—ly.

TAYLOR, SHELLEY & CO.,
BANKERS.

WE have this day opened an Office in the city of Lex-
ington, for the purpose of transacting
A General Banking, Exchange, and Col-
lecting Business.
We are at all times prepared to check upon the prin-
cipal cities of the United States, and to make collections
thereon. We will allow interest on deposits, to be with-
drawn at pleasure, and transact whatever business is
generally connected with banking.
Approved paper cashed at any time during
office hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. [Oct. 22, 1855.]

1857. SPRING TRADE 1857.
QUICK SALES—LOW PRICE.
\$20,000 WORTH
Fashionable Clothing, Gents' Furnishing
Goods, Children's & Youth's Clothing.

A. SONNEBERG'S,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

KEEP IT IN MIND—THAT A. SONNEBERG has
just returned from the East and is now opening the
largest stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Ever brought to the City of Frankfort, and is now pre-
pared to exhibit to his friends and customers a most
delightful stock of GOODS, and is anxious to extend the
benefit of his superior judgment to those in want of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Hosiery, Un-
derwear, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.
Gentlemen desiring to replenish their Wardrobes
will do well to give him a call, as he is satisfied that
he cannot do better at any other establishment in the city.
April 1, 1857—ly. A. SONNEBERG.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY.
DAVID MERIWETHER, Proprietor.

HAVING taken this well known HOTEL the proprie-
tor respectfully solicits the patronage of the traveling
public, especially the custom of his old friends while
proprietor of the Frankfort Hotel. He hopes from his
long experience in the business of hotel-keeping, his
well known reputation as a caterer to the tastes of his
guests, a sincere desire to please and accommodate, and
by close application to business to merit and receive
the patronage of visitors to the Seat of Government.
Frankfort, May 15, 1857—ly.
"The Louisville Journal" and "Democrat" publish one
month daily and three months weekly, and the Over-
land and Reporter publish three months and send bills to
D. MERIWETHER.

OWENS' HOTEL.
CORNER FOURTH AND JEFFERSON,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
H. F. SMITH, Proprietor.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Clerk.
O'BANNON, [April 15, 1857—ly.]

MANSION HOUSE.
Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned would notify his friends and the
public generally that he has purchased the interest
of J. T. LUCKETT in this old established and well known
Hotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the
best manner that the market, &c., will allow. He has
engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor,
who is well known to a large portion of the traveling
community, as a man of business, and who will have
charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the pub-
lic and will endeavor to deserve it.
May 23, 1855. BEN. LUCKETT.

FRANKFORT HOTEL,
Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned having taken the well known house
situated at the corner of Broadway and Ann Streets,
formerly occupied by Mr. D. Meriwether, respectfully
solicits a share of the public patronage, and by close at-
tention to business, and keeping such a house as this
service has been, will endeavor to merit the confidence
of the traveling community.
June 18, 1855—ly. J. B. WASSON.

IF you want excellent GIN call at
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Orders from a distance for any of the above
named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to
when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be
forwarded by mail, the postage will be paid upon the
condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the
article to be sent by mail.

J. H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Da-
vies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining coun-
ties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857—ly.

JOSHUA TEVIS,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—COURT PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.
Residence—East side Sixth, near Broadway.
June 8, 1857—ly.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL
HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the prac-
tice of law, will be found punctually to such cases as
may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Ken-
tucky, and to such engagements as he may make in
other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give
opinion and advice in writing, upon cases stated in
writing, or on records presented to him. He will prom-
ptly attend to all communications relating to the business
above described, and may at all times, except when ab-
sent, be found in Frankfort.
March 30, 1857—ly.

J. W. McCLUNG.
(Formerly of Kentucky.)
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,
3d Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WILL loan money for capitalists at 24 to 36 per cent
upon real estate worth double the loan, (Minnesota
has no usury law) and upon any other security in any
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The best Kentucky references given if required. Cor-
respondence solicited.
Jan. 7, 1857—ly.

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OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL.
W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kentucky, Campbell,
Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals,
Frankfort, Ky.
May 5, 1857—ly.

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned will attend to the collection of
claims in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of
titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents
and others.
[April 9, 1856—ly.]

MONROE & LOGAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE on the East side of Sixth street, between Mar-
ket and Jefferson, near the Court House yard.
April 11, 1855—ly.

T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his resi-
dence, on P. S. Street, between Washington and
Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751—ly.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and
in the adjoining counties. He will attend particu-
larly to the collection of debts in any part of the State.
All business confided to him will meet with prompt
attention.
Office on St. Clair street in the new building
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.
W. Craddock's office.
Feb. 20, 1857—wtdwby.

FRANK BEDFORD,
Attorney at Law,
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1856—ly.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts
held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of
debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
Always at home, every communication will have his
attention on the same day received, and will be prom-
ptly answered, and thus his clients will be kept advised of
their affairs. And having determined to have all his
briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed,
and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the
lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how
his duty has been performed.
He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the ac-
knowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be
used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner
under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, &c.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House
Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—ly.

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Consisting of Tooth Snaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder,
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For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

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Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes,
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Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE COLOGNE.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for
the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.
The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other's
make, in new styles, and at prices, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

EVERYTHING
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Lad-
ies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for
the approaching holidays, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Dec. 1, 1856. W. H. McHENRY.

M. D. & W. H. McHENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk
county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the
United States District Court.
They have also established a General Agency for the
transaction of all manner of business connected with
Land Titles.

They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell
lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Terri-
tories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that
country is offered.

The senior partner having been engaged extensively
in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for
nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged
in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during
which time he has made actual survey of a large portion
of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they
will be able to render a satisfactory account of all busi-
ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money,
upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and
sell Land on Commission, upon a careful investigation
of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can
and desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling
on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of
Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
March 11, 1857—ly.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANK

House for Rent.
I WISH to rent the DWELLING HOUSE now occupied by myself, on St. Clair street, possession can be given by the 1st day of June.

COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1857.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—Three members of that intensely Democratic body, the Common Council of the City of New York, celebrated for the facility with which it swindles the city to fill the pockets of the members, got drunk at a large beer saloon on Saturday night last, and finally raised a fight with the proprietors, in which they got decently and deservedly whipped. The names were Mansfield, Roehner, and Warner, and represented respectively the forty-sixth, twenty-fifth, and fourteenth districts. They were arrested and held to bail. So the New York papers tell us. As there is no city or section in the Union where the Democratic party has held such absolute and uninterrupted sway for so many years as New York, the above illustration of the character of the men that party delights to honor with offices is instructive. As several of the members of the Council were notorious doggers keepers, brothel bullies, and emigrant runners (the meanest swindlers living) before they were elected, and several others turn out no better after election, we can form a very correct idea of the party of which such men are the representatives.

R. R. REVILL Esq., clerk of the Owen County Court is announced in the *Yeoman* as a candidate for clerk of the House of Representatives; and **BEN. C. ALLIN**, Esq., of Mercer, is announced in the *Louisville Courier* as a candidate for the same office. Both of these gentlemen are Democrats. We think it likely that although there is no "Wild hunt after office" there will be candidacies enough to fill all the offices in the gift of the next Legislature, the indications are in that direction at present.

A TALENTED CONGRESSMAN.—A correspondent of the *Lowell Journal* says, in looking over a list of the members of the Twenty-third Congress, which commenced December 2, 1833, and closed March 2, 1835, I was somewhat surprised at the number of members who have filled high positions under our Government. Six members of that Congress, J. Q. Adams (previous), Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan, have occupied the Presidential Chair. Five members, Messrs. Calhoun, Johnson, Tyler, Fillmore, and King, have been Vice Presidents; and no less than eight members—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, John Forsyth, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, John M. Clayton, and Edward Everett, have filled the office of Secretary of State. Thirty-two members have been Governors of States, and twenty-three members of the House have since served in the Senate.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A railroad meeting was called at the Court House, Newport, on Thursday night, and was largely attended. The meeting was addressed by Gen. George Dicken and W. W. Wright, of Henry county, and by Mr. Hallam and Col. Jones, of Newport. The purpose of the meeting was to raise \$300,000 in Newport for the Louisville and Newport Branch Railroad. At the conclusion of the meeting a committee of seven citizens was appointed to confer with the committee of the City Council in reference to the matter. The citizens turned out en masse, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Mr. McCracken, President of the City Council, was chairman of the meeting, and Mr. King secretary.

LOCK ON GREEN RIVER.—The high water has greatly retarded the repairs of the broken dam on Green river. Mr. Brown the contractor, is actively employed with as many men as can work to advantage in rebuilding the broken structure, but he does not promise to have it completed in less than two months. Mr. Brown is the owner of a large flouring mill on one of the upper dams and has other private interests in the navigation of the river, which will stimulate him to use every effort to complete the repairs as soon as it is practicable. The public, therefore, have a guarantee that there will be no unnecessary delay.

IN Hendrick and Morgan counties, Ind., the hog cholera is prevailing to a great extent. Numbers of hogs are dying daily, and no efforts on the part of farmers have any effect in staying the disease. A trader at Mooresville, on the M. & I. R. R., a day or two since, received a very heavy remittance from Louisville, with instructions to purchase stock hogs and crops of corn. He, visiting the above localities, returned in a few days, giving the whole matter up, having found the hogs dying off to such a great extent.

IT is said that our Government is about to take possession of the island of Formosa, as security for the payment by the Chinese Government of the indemnity demanded for damages done to American interests during the disturbance at Canton.

SUICIDE OF A PHILADELPHIA BANK OFFICER.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of the 17th chronicles the suicide of George H. H. Caldwell, Cashier of the Western Bank in that city.

Mr. Helmholtz, who was unmarried, lived with his sister. After he had retired to his room on Monday evening one of his sisters heard him walking the floor, and she went to the door and asked him if he was ill. He replied that he was not, but that he was restless. At an early hour in the morning his sister again went to his room, and receiving no response to her knock at the door, she entered the room and found the unfortunate gentleman lying on the floor with his throat cut. It seems that Mr. H., who had not been in bed during the night, had stood up before a dressing glass, and after deliberately inflicting the fatal wound, he laid down upon a piece of oil-cloth upon the floor, where he was found. He was still alive when discovered, but he died in a few minutes.

The deceased was forty-nine years of age. He had been engaged in the Western Bank for twenty-five years. During this time he had enjoyed the unlimited confidence and respect of all who knew him. During his boyhood he at one time gave evidences of insanity, and was for a period placed under restraint. Within a year he has been unusually nervous, and his impaired sight has, at times, caused him to apprehend that he would come to want. There is no doubt that the sad act was prompted by insanity.

IT will be seen by the announcement in to-day's paper, that Mr. ROBERT BROWDER is a candidate to represent Logan County in the next Legislature of Kentucky, in place of Mr. John P. First, deceased. The time for holding the special election has to be appointed by the Governor, who has not yet issued his proclamation.

What the Dred Scott Case Decided and What it did not Decide.

The Boston *Law Reporter* contains a very able and thorough review of the Dred Scott decision, which will enable the reader to know what the Supreme Court has decided in that important case far more readily and clearly than he can learn from the official notice itself. Those, also, who desire to understand, not merely the points which the so-called decision really decided, but what it did not decide, will do well to consult the *Law Reporter's* article, the authorship of which is ascribed to Horace Gray, Jr., and John Lowell, two well-known gentlemen of Boston. The result of their investigation of the decision is briefly stated, as follows:

First—As to the question, "Can a negro be a citizen of the United States?" It has been commonly supposed that the Court decided this question in the negative. This is a mistake. From the form in which it was presented, it is very doubtful whether it was before the Court for a decision. Four of the nine Judges thought that it was; these were the Chief Justice, and Justices Wayne and Daniel, who answer the question in the negative, and Justice Curtis, who answers it in the affirmative. Of the Judges who give no opinion on the point, one (Judge McLean) declares that if he answered the question at all it would be in the affirmative; Judge Catron, when Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, gave an opinion directly involving an affirmative answer to the question, the three other Judges gave no clue to their opinions. On this question, then, the Court stands thus: three in the affirmative, three in the negative and three silent.

Secondly—Was the Missouri Compromise constitutional? It is a perfectly well settled principle of the Supreme Court and one that has often been laid down from its bench, that no part of an opinion of the Court is to be regarded as of authority as a precedent, unless it was necessary to the determination of the question before it. Any thing beyond this is merely the expression of the individual opinion of the Judge; and it has been well said that "if general dicta are to be considered as establishing the law, nothing is yet settled or can long be settled." Bearing this in mind, let us look at the facts of the case. Scott was a slave in Missouri; he was taken by his master to Illinois, whence into a Territory of the United States where slavery was prohibited by the Missouri Compromise, and thence back to Missouri. The opinion of the Court is placed upon the ground that the laws of Missouri are to decide whether Scott is or is not a slave, now that he has returned thither. If this be so, what matters it whether the Compromise was valid or invalid? In other words, whether Scott was free in Illinois, or in the Territory, or whether he returned with his master to a slave State, he may be held as a slave there, if the highest Court of that State considers him still to be a slave. In other words, the Dred Scott case does not decide that a negro is a slave in a free State, because he was a slave in the State from which he was brought; nor that a slave carried from a slave State to a free State and brought back is free because he only claims his freedom in the free State; nor that he is necessarily a slave after his return; but leaves his freedom or slavery to be settled by the laws of the slave State to which he returned with his master.

Thirdly—This case is often spoken of as deciding that a master may take his slave to a free State, and there hold him as a slave. This is a simple mistake; there is no such point decided. But—

Fourthly—The doctrine is here established that, if a slave be taken by his master to a free State, and does not there claim his liberty, but consents to return with his master to a slave State, he may be held as a slave there, if the highest Court of that State considers him still to be a slave. In other words, the Dred Scott case does not decide that a negro is a slave in a free State, because he was a slave in the State from which he was brought; nor that a slave carried from a slave State to a free State and brought back is free because he only claims his freedom in the free State; nor that he is necessarily a slave after his return; but leaves his freedom or slavery to be settled by the laws of the slave State to which he returned with his master.

From the Richmond Messenger.
The Editor of the *Democrat* in a letter of over a column in length again attacks the Normal School. It is the same old argument that has been used ever since the paper was established, viz: that the poor children are robbed to support a few young men at College for a season. By his quotation of the Constitution of Ky., he only proves that that one cent of the school fund raised by taxation is used in defraying the expenses of the institution. The money is taken from the common school fund derived from the General Government, which the clause he quotes says shall be appropriated to the "sustaining of a system of common schools." The Normal School is a part of the system of common schools, no system of common schools is complete without it. It is the very fountain from whence proceeds the waters of life. The heart which serves the life giving elixir through its every part. It is recognized by the framers of the act (as I demostated) to organize the Normal School as indispensably necessary in the thorough and efficient operation of said common school system, "to provide a sufficient supply of competent teachers" composed of citizens of Ky. For the accomplishment of this purpose the Normal School is the opinion of the greatest and wisest men of not only our country North and South, but also other countries, is the only practicable means. It is simply ridiculous to think for a moment of furnishing the common schools with native teachers by any other way than an annual donation from the State. No private corporation could or would accomplish such an undertaking. The only and the best resort is the one adopted by the wisdom of all people who have common schools; viz: a Normal School. The editor does not object to Yankee teachers being supported by natives. That is all right. But strange to say he would do it by destroying the only way practicable. We defy him or any person else to establish a school for the education of teachers for common schools without drawing upon the State revenue for the means. That it will take time to accomplish this and no one doubts. At the present rate of yearly supply it will take 30 years. But will the abolishing of the Normal School increase or diminish the time? Is it probable that the State will ever be rid of Yankee teachers without the Normal School? Why does not this editor advocate an increase in the number of scholars in this present number is too small for the demand? Certainly that is the best way to remedy the evil if any exists. Why does he not advocate a direct tax upon the people for the specific end of educating teachers if he objects to the present means of supplying the Normal School with funds? Some school he acknowledges is necessary. It is a settled fact that the school for the education of teachers must be supported by the State, and if the present means is robbing the State, why does he not advocate an additional levy upon that poor man, for that is the only way that is left to accomplish his object. No, the present system is doing now, and will continue to do great good to the State. It is conferring blessings innumerable upon the poor of the State. It is educating men that are too poor to educate themselves and supplying the State with scholars from the class which produced a day a Webster a Newton and a Faraday. It is no party scheme. The bill was framed by a Democrat, advocated by Democrats and American votes. It has some of its warmest friends amongst the leading Democrats of the State and with a few exceptions (like the Mountain Democrat) is advocated by all the journals of the State. We do not anticipate its repeal by the next Legislature. There is too much wisdom amongst its advocates. The school has too many friends amongst their constituents. But we believe that it will stand as the noblest monument of Kentucky's care for the welfare of her citizens, and will be handed down to posterity as a boon which was prized by their fathers as the palladium of her prosperity and social improvement.

THE once famous Cayuga Bridge, across the foot of Cayuga Lake, has been abandoned. The canal and railroad have nullified it. A horse ferry succeeds it.

Making of a Building.—U. S. Tobacco Inspection House in Ruins.—Destruction of 1,600 Barrels of Whisky.

Last evening about half past seven o'clock, the extensive four story brick house owned and occupied by Charles Bodman, situated on the South side of Front street, between Walnut and Vine, fell in with a tremendous crash under the pressure of nearly three hundred barrels of raw whisky, owned and stored in the 3d, 3d and 4th floors of this building by Calvin Fletcher, Esq. The building was new and had been completed only about six weeks. It was 33 feet front, and 60 feet in depth, and four stories high. The building was erected by Casper Geist. On the West side was an eight foot alley, and on the East a three foot passage extending the whole length of the building. A German named Meyer, employed in the building, says that nearly sixteen hundred barrels of whisky had been raised up, and piled two tier deep on the second, third and fourth stories, the weight of which has crushed out the side walls and precipitated the four stories into a confused mass of ruins in the cellar. The first floor of the building was occupied by its owner Mr. Bodman who had several tons of tobacco in it.

The East wall fell against a two story brick house owned by J. Skiff, and occupied by Wm. Johnston; nearly the entire side of this house is forced in, rendering it untenable. The West wall fell against a three story house owned by Wm. Resor, and occupied by Barney Brinkman. The wall of this house is also injured. A stable containing four horses in the rear of this dwelling was also damaged and two horses badly injured; one of them will probably die. The horses are owned by Herman Beckhimer. The front wall fell out into the street, and the rear wall against the North end of T. W. Oliver's rectifying establishment, burying up the engine and boiler of this house. The engineer had left the engine only a moment before. The entire loss by this accident will probably reach \$20,000.—*Cin Gazette.*

Two Hundred and Sixty De-erters from Walker's Nicaraguan Army.

The steamer Tennessee, Capt. Tinklepaugh, which left San Juan del Norte August 14th, with 70 passengers (of whom 260 were deserters from Walker's army) arrived at New York on Tuesday last.

Soon after their arrival, a large number of the disgruntled filibusters assembled in the Park, when a large crowd speedily gathered, and listened to the stories of their wrongs and their destitution. The men look tolerably healthy, though emaciated, as if they had seen hard service. They were dressed in a great variety of costumes, although the mouse-colored slouched hats, striped or colored shirts, and dark overalls largely predominated. Their features brouzed to an almost malleable hue, their beards long and shaggy, and their general appearance is that of men who have long been exposed to the hardships of a campaign.

They hail from all parts of the Union, although a majority belong to the Western States, and are exceedingly anxious to return to their homes as soon as they can raise funds to do so, being at present entirely destitute. They all concur in denouncing Walker as a "black hearted villain," alleging that he tyrannized over his men, neglecting them when sick, and abandoning them when he found he could gain nothing from their services. They were generally enlisted under a promise of \$200 per month, and \$200 per month pay. Many of them went to Nicaragua to settle, without any intention of joining the army, into which they were pressed as soon as they landed. Of course they deserted at the first opportunity that afforded. They state that Walker's soldiers were often compelled to eat mule meat, and the flesh of unclean animals, to keep from starving. They were, generally, well treated by the Costa Ricans, after deserting, and have been sent home by them, in the Tennessee.

KENTUCKY RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—The importance of this enterprise to the State at large, and more especially to the rich agricultural lands through which the river flows, is acknowledged by all. In a few years the entire section will be stripped of its forests, and must rely upon some other source for a supply of fuel. In fact, the price of wood has advanced in this city, that it is commonly retailed at six dollars a cord, and a price which will drive off any laboring population. Cheap and abundant fuel is essential to the growth and prosperity of any and every community. The supply on the upper waters of the Kentucky river is inexhaustible, and of the finest quality. It is the natural source from which the river counties are to be supplied, and the construction of no feasible railroad can cut it off, or displace with the best and cheapest, and most reaching it. No railroad can ever transport coal as cheap as the river, if improved. The improvement then becomes only a question of time. It is a necessity, and will eventually force itself. The sooner it is made, the better will it be for all parties interested. We are glad to see that the attention of the public has been called to the subject by the recent convention held in this city, and that a committee has been appointed to act efficiently in pressing the measure.

We have not attempted to go into its general merits, to demonstrate the vast advantages which will flow to the State at large from opening a way to the rich mineral treasures to which it gives access. Besides the coal, there are boundless supplies of iron, salt, timber, &c., now comparatively valueless, because inaccessible. It has here before been found that, without the discovery of the comparative wealth, and public and private revenues, of agricultural and mineral lands, have uniformly followed all similar improvements—paper counties rapidly becoming the richest and paying most revenue.—*Lex. Statesman.*

When the so-called Territorial Legislature of Kansas passed a law confining the right of suffrage there to citizens of the United States, the Democrats pointed to it triumphantly as a vindication of the party from the charge of alien suffrage, and as an illustration of their beautiful theory of leaving the people of the Territory "perfectly free" to fix their domestic institutions in their own way. It seems, however, that they are not left "perfectly free." Judge Cato, the Democratic Judge of the District Court there, appointed by Mr. Pierce, has decided that it is contrary to the organic law of the Territory for the people to fix other than those prescribed in the Kansas Nebraska bill. The law confining the privilege of voting to citizens of the United States is pronounced as known N. B. and "an attempt to rob the foreigner of his elective franchise." This is a new phase of Democracy. A Democratic Judge in Kansas decides that aliens are entitled to exercise the elective franchise, and another Democratic Judge in the District of Columbia declares that foreigners ought to be allowed to vote in preference to native born citizens. We shall expect soon to hear it announced that none but foreigners are entitled to hold office in this country. This is foreign Democracy with vengeance.—*But* to this end the Democratic party is rapidly tending.—*Lou. Jour.*

NOT SO VERY DUBIOUS AFTER ALL.—Daniel E. Sickles, who figured as Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of Legation in London, and as now one of the leading "national Democrats" of New York, said, in a late speech at Tammany Hall, that he never could make up his mind which party he disliked most, the Black Republicans or the Know Nothings; but, if he was ever reduced to the necessity of a choice between them, he would not hesitate to record his vote against the Know-Nothings! This will do pretty well for a state of uncertainty. We rather think that Mr. Sickles could succeed in making up his mind and speaking it out he would record himself a downright Abolitionist. There can be no doubt of it. And Mr. Sickles is undoubtedly the fairest specimen of a "national Democrat" that New York or the North can present. Such are the men whom southern Democrats extol as the bulwark and last hope of the South.—*Lou. Jour.*

IT is said that bleeding a partially blind horse at the nose, will restore him to sight—so much for the horse. To open a man's eyes you bleed him at the pocket.

Items by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.
Governor Walker, of Kansas, in the official dispatches recently received, says that on one point he has been grossly misrepresented, namely: As desiring every man should vote who happened to be in the Territory on the day of election, for the ratification of the Constitution. This, Governor Walker, would be desirable, if there were conclusive evidence that all such persons were actual bona fide settlers; but the only sufficient and usual proof of such a fact, would be some previous residence on this point, which is one of detail. He had never proposed to make suggestions to the convention, although when asked his opinion by members of that body, he had indicated a previous residence of three or six months, and that the same qualifications should be adopted in the constitution, in regard not only to that, but to all future elections; and in his judgment one or the other of these terms of residence will be adopted by the convention, from whom he anticipates a cordial co-operation. It is somewhat extraordinary, he adds, that while this accusation of letting every man vote who may happen to be in the Territory on the day of election has been preferred in the South, as indicating a desire, on my part, to let in Abolition interlopers to control the result. The Republicans of Kansas have drawn an entirely different conclusion, viz: That I designate in this manner to bring many thousands of Missourians into the Territory to decide the contest.

The President has by proclamation declared a treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and Persia, of binding force, in addition to ambassadors or diplomatic agents near each government. It provides for Persian consuls at Washington, New Orleans and New York, and U. S. consuls at Teheran, Bender, Bushire and Turis. The treaty to continue in force for ten years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.
S. Bronson, Jr., formerly Cashier of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of this city, was arrested in St. Paul on Sunday, at the instance of Mr. Woodward, President, and charged with larceny of fifty thousand dollars, from the funds of the Bank.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.
Peter Cooper, President of the American and Newfoundland Telegraph Companies has tendered the free use of the wires to the press on the arrival of the cable at Newfoundland, for the transmission of any communication thereto.

DEBUIQUE, Aug. 20.
Hostilities have again broken out between the Sioux and Chippewas. On the 1st inst., a band of Chippewas attacked a detached party of Sioux near Cactoxiers, and took thirty scalps, then retreated down the Red river.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.
The General Land Office to-day decided against the pre-emption claim of a colored man to 360 acres of land in Wisconsin, taking the ground of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that a free negro of the African race, whose ancestors were brought to this country and sold as slaves, is not a citizen within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. This decision of the Land Office applies to the other similar cases pending.

ST. PAUL, MIN., Aug. 21.
The Democratic Convention to-day passed a resolution to appoint a committee to confer with the Republicans for the purpose of the submission of but one Constitution to the people.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.
J. O. Brayman, editor of the Democrat, was arrested this morning on a charge of robbing the postoffice drawer of money. Letters were found in his possession. He waived an examination and was held to bail in \$9,000.

POLITICS MAKES STRANGE BED FELLOWS.—The Republican candidate for Governor of California is Edward Stanley. He is a North Carolinian, and we are reminded by the N. Y. Herald that in the red hot hellfire of Congressional party debates Van Buren's administration, the most prominent and terrible Southern Whigs in the House were Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and Edward Stanley, of North Carolina. Where are they now? Wise is the Democratic Governor of Virginia—the Southern Achilles of the Democratic party—and as such the special party champion among his numerous admirers for the next Presidency. On the other hand, Edward Stanley, having joined the general exodus some years ago of decayed politicians to California, has turned up in that country of wonderful things the republican candidate for Governor—a Southern man with Northern principles, in opposition to John B. Weller, a Northern man with Southern principles. Thus, from the time that Major Botts slept under the same blanket with Captain Tyler, we have had the most curious and contradictory combinations among our present politicians, in all directions. But should Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, be elected by the republican party Governor of California, it will be an individual and a popular revolution only surpassed by the election of a son of Henry Clay to Congress as a Democrat from the Ash land district. Such are the ups and downs of politics.—*Nashville Banner.*

DEMOCRATIC TRICKERY.—We have just been informed as to some of the trickery resorted to by the Democracy in this county to secure the election of their candidates in the recent contest. In this county one Democrat and one American were appointed Judges at each of the election precincts. On the morning of the election, however, very early, a Democrat was substituted for the American Judge at the Walnut Street precinct, and when the latter made his appearance, about 6 o'clock, for the purpose of performing his duty fairly and legally, he found that all doubtful and illegal votes had been polled, in consequence of which, Mr. Brooking, the American Judge, permitted them to have full charge of the polls during the whole day. It was by such means as this that Democracy succeeded. If there are any persons attached to an office secured by such means as this, there are we come to them all or as we are concerned. We would rather see the American party defeated, than see their stoop to such unfairness.—*Georgetown Journal.*

STATE AFFAIRS OF WISCONSIN IN A ROW.—The Madison papers contain a communication from Attorney General Smith and Treasurer Kuehn, to the Board of School Land Commissioners, from which it appears that a regular row occurred at the swamp land sale, at Chilton. H. C. Hobart seems to have been the instigator, and an Irishman named Malone the instrument of carrying out the disturbance. After the close of the sales, and while the purchase money was being received, Malone blocked up the door to prevent purchasers from paying. He was remonstrated with to no purpose, and Mr. Kuehn then attempted to shoot him on one side, whereupon he struck at Kuehn, and Smith immediately struck Malone once or twice in the face. The money was suddenly snatched from the table by the Treasurer, and the Commissioners retreated from the gathering mob to the basement of the house.

D. Van Valkenburg, and Wm. Glover, of Manitowoc, have assured the Commissioners that they could rely upon the assistance of forty persons from the adjoining counties to keep the mob in check, whereupon they hastily closed up their business, and left for Fond du Lac. Hobart's indignation seems to have been based upon the supposition that speculators were there to overbid actual settlers on the sale of the lands; but it seems that the only opposition to an actual settler was by Hobart himself who over bid a poor Norwegian, and purchased his land from under him.

DIED.
In this city on Saturday, 22d inst., Mary Bell, child of Dr. J. M. Mills, aged three years, ten months, and three days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Frankfort High School.
The next (14th) session of this School will open on the 14th day of September next.
A limited number of pupils received.
The course of study includes a preparation for the Sophomore class in College, and a thorough acquaintance with the theory and practice of Book-keeping, Surveying, and Civil Engineering in all its branches.
Terms per session of 20 weeks:
Board and Tuition, \$30
Tuition alone, \$20
No deduction for absence,
E. A. GRANT, Principal.
Aug. 24, 1857—w&twlm.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.
Mr. T. P. A. Biss having resigned his office of Recording Secretary of the Society, all communications intended for that officer will in future be addressed to R. W. Scott, Frankfort, Ky.
BRUTUS J. CLAY, Pres't
Aug. 19, 1857—4t

THE SCHOOL AT BUCK RUN will commence on Monday the 10th of August, for two terms of five months each. Terms reasonable. Deduction made for protracted sickness.
Aug. 5—4w.

St. Ann's Hall.
A family school for twenty boarding pupils, (the Rev. R. McMurdy, Principal, assisted by competent instructors in every department,) will open on the first of September, on the place in South Frankfort where Mr. Fall's popular seminary was formerly conducted.
A few day scholars will be admitted.
August 3—lm.

Deafness and Diseases of the Ear are cured with unbounded success by the successful Dr. Jones, of Phila., Pa. He is practicing at the Galt House, Louisville Ky., where he will remain a few days longer.

Stammering and Impediments of speech of all kinds cured without pain, on scientific principles, in from one to three hours by Dr. Jones of Phila. He never fails and requires no pay till his patient can talk and read without an impediment.
Artificial Eyes inserted without operation which move and appear as perfect as natural. Dr. Jones can suit any case whether the eye be partly or wholly out—warrants every eye to move and appear as stated. His eyes are the only ones in the world that will move as the natural eye.

Chronic Diseases of all kinds treated with a success hitherto unknown. Persons suffering from the effects of mercury and diseases of the kidneys will do well to call on Dr. Jones at the Galt House, Louisville—where he will remain for about a month longer. Persons that are afflicted with deafness and cannot come to Dr. Jones, can by giving a full description of their case and enclosing from \$15 to \$30 (\$15 if it is not of long standing) will have all sent necessary to cure them, and if it costs more than the above they can pay it after the cure is effected. What is required can be sent by mail. [July 29—lm.]

NOTICE.
We are now receiving and opening a new stock of
Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery,
And the latest style of
MEN AND BOYS HATS,
Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.
We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand.
July 22, 1857—lt.
MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Just Received
At Blackburn's, a large and handsome assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Queensware, Glassware, and Varieties. He will offer as good bargains as any contemporary; and respectfully invites the public to examine his Stock of Goods.
R. W. BLACKBURN.
March 11th, 1857—ft.

Youghiogheny Coal.
13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by
July 1,—4t.
R. C. STEELE & CO.

Special Notice.
We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the BUCK RUN CHURCH on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.
June 8, 1857—ft.

Blank Negotiable Notes.
BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.
July 24th, 1857.

The 17th Vol. B. Monroe's Reports,
Just published and for sale at this office, price \$5. It can be sent by mail to any one sending the price of the book and 48 cents in postage stamps to pay the postage on it.
June 29, 1857—ft.

Dr. Jones, of Philadelphia, who so successfully cures impediments of speech, deafness, chronic diseases and inserts artificial eyes, has again resumed his practice at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., where he may be consulted for a few days longer.
[July 29—lm.]

Expedition for Liberia.
Free persons of color wishing to emigrate to Liberia, Africa, will apply to ALEX. M. COWAN, Frankfort, Ky. The ship will sail on Nov. 1, 1857. The expense of going to Liberia from Kentucky will be defrayed by the State appropriation to aid free blacks living in Kentucky to go to Liberia. The vessel will take other emigrants who have the liberty to go to Liberia.
May 11, 1857—6m.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.
Nos. 101, 103 & 105 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI.

IMPORTERS OF DRY-GOODS & CARPETING!
Respectfully call the attention of their Customers and Purchasers generally to the opening of their New Store, on Monday, the 31st inst., with an extensive and varied assortment of

DRY-GOODS, CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, &c.
Families, Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners, and Strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods, Wholesale and Retail, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern Cities.
Aug. 24, 1857—tw3m.

NEW GOODS!

THE FIRST IN THE MARKET.

J. B. LAMPTON,
Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,
HAVING declined going out of the Dry Goods business, would rather let his stock to the size of Frankfort and Franklin county, for the very liberal patronage received from them, and would respectfully call attention to a splendid assortment of

NEW GOODS,
A PART OF WHICH HE HAS RECEIVED,
Which he will sell at Very Low Prices
FOR CASH,
Or to his Customers, for they are all Prompt Pay, on time, until the first of January.

I WILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE NEW GOODS DURING THE SEASON.
Call and examine the Goods, for they are cheap and handsome.
Aug. 24, 1857—4t.

Office City Council,
FRANKFORT, August 18, 1857.
ORDERED, That the property holders on the West side of St. Clair street, North of the Public Square, from the end of Dr. J. M. Mills' sidewalk to the corner of West street, be and they are hereby required to grade, pave and curb the sidewalk in front of their respective properties, under the direction of the street committee; and that they be required to have the same done on or before the first day of November next.
By order of the Board:
Attest: J. W. BATHURST, City Clerk.
Aug. 25, 1857—w3m.

REV. S. WILBUR'S SELECT ACADEMY,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will begin Monday, September 7, 1857.
The course of study will be the same as heretofore. Only a limited number of pupils will be received. Tuition invariably in advance.
No deduction made except for protracted illness.
REFERENCES.
The parents and guardians of those who have hitherto attended:
For further particulars enquire of
Aug. 19, 1857—3m.
S. WILBUR.

FRANKLIN GORIN.
A. M. GAZLAY.
GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. JAS. TRAUB & CO.; GARVIN, BELL & CO.; McDOWELL, YOUNG & CO.; HUGHES & HUTCHISON; LOW & WHITNEY; JAS. E. BREED, Esq.; HAYS, CRAIG & CO.; CARTER, MOSE & TAYLOR; J. M. BROWN, Esq.; SMITH, CASSEY & HOPKINS; CROD & WHITE; ARAT & RILEY; CURD & CO.
[Aug. 17, 1857—ft.]

High School for Young Ladies,
FRANKFORT, KY.
THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the First Monday in September. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embodied in the course of instruction.
Miss Mary Todd Hodges, a young lady of fine attainments, having consented to assist the Principal, the school will be open to a larger number of pupils than formerly. It is very desirable that all the pupils should be present at the commencement of the session.
Terms per session of 20 weeks \$20.
No deduction except for protracted illness.
Frankfort, Aug. 12, 1857—4t.
R. H. HENDRICK.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,
DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, under the superintendence of Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of the United States Military Academy, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.
The Institute is situated in the best College building, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, Civil and Modern Languages.
The twenty first semi-annual session opens on the second Monday in September, (14th Sept. 1857). Charges \$100 per half-yearly session, payable in advance. The extension of the building will make room for this session for additional students.
Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.
P. DUDLEY,
Aug. 12, 1857—4t. President of the Board.
*Ye man, Louisville Journal, the Democrat and Courier publish and send bill to superintendent.

Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington RAILROAD.
TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK TO AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.
The Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington Railroad will transport stock and articles for exhibition at the Fairs and the Mechanics Institute, to be held in Lexington, Eminence, and Louisville during the ensuing fall, upon the following conditions:
The regular fare will be required to be paid upon going to either one of the Exhibitions according to the established rules of the Company. The Freight Agents in Louisville, upon presentation, within one week after the close of the exhibition at Louisville, of the certificate of exhibition, will refund the money so paid and give a free permit for the return of such articles and stock as were exhibited at Louisville.
The Agents at Lexington and Eminence will refund upon same terms such articles and stock as were shown at those places.
Those persons desiring to send stock to the United States Fair, commencing Monday, August 25th, at Louisville, should not wait until a day or two before the Fair, as the Roads may be too much pressed to accommodate them, and should give timely notice of the cars required.
August 12—4t.
SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

